

### REMARKS

The Examiner's action of October 20, 2005 is noted in which the claims are variously rejected under 35 USC 112, First Paragraph and Second Paragraph, and also under 35 USC 103.

Applicant has amended the independent claims, namely Claims 1 and 15, to delete the phrase "non-Faraday type" as relates to shielding and rather states that the shielding does not completely surround the GPS receiver. There can be no doubt that this is both shown in the drawings and described in the Specification. As such it is of course "non-Faraday type shielding."

Moreover, it matters not one whit whether the GPS resides in a can that would constitute Faraday shielding. The claimed invention is additional shielding and this additional shielding is what provides adequate performance. This additional shielding is specifically claimed in original Claim 1 and as separate shielding in original Claim 15.

Thus the claimed invention is not in conflict with anything on Page 4, Lines 18-19, etc.

In point of fact Applicant has used GPS receivers in cans that provide a Faraday shield. Interference between the cell phone and the GPS receiver nevertheless causes unacceptable lockup times. It is only with the interposition of the subject shield to one side of the GPS (whether Faraday shielded or not) that the cell phone/GPS combination works.

In short, there is absolutely no inconsistency.

Moreover, it is said in the Office Action that "Claims 31-50 are rejected ..." There are no such claims in this case and clarification is requested.

Additionally, Claims 3-10 are rejected under 35 USC 12, Second Paragraph because the Examiner asserts that Claim 3 depends on itself. However, as can clearly be seen, Claim 3 depends on Claim 2. Again, the Examiner is questioned as to the meaning of this rejection.

Moreover, the Examiner says that Claims 4-10 depend from dependent Claim 3. They do not. They all depend from Claim 1. Again, the Examiner is requested to clarify this ground of rejection.

Now to the 35 USC 103 rejection in which Claims 1, 5 and 15 are rejected as being unpatentable over Kabler et al. in view of Dalal et al.

As previously stated, Kabler et al. does show spacing the GPS motherboard from the main board or CPU board, one being at the top of the phone and the other being at the bottom of the phone. As the Examiner rightly points out, Kabler et al. does not specifically teach providing separate shielding between the GPS receiver and the phone main or CPU board. Applicant agrees. Applicant also has frequently stated that separation alone is not good enough to get the GPS/cell phone combination to work.

Now as to Dalal et al.: First, nowhere in Dalal et al. is a GPS receiver taught or described and the Examiner is respectfully requested to point out where they do. Nor are the problems of co-locating a GPS and a cell phone shown or taught. Certainly there is no mention of GPS at Column 2, Lines 66-67; or at Column 3, Lines 1-13; or at Column 3, Lines 22-49; or at Column 4, Lines 46-56; or at Column 4, Lines 66-67.

The Examiner is reminded that the claimed shielding is required to be able to detect signals that arrive at the surface of the earth at -150 dB. This type of constraint is what GPS is all about; and is why GPS operation is so problematical.

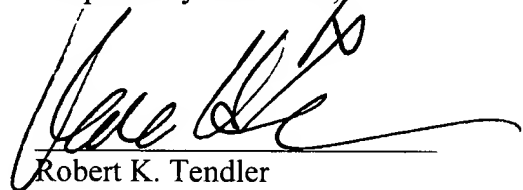
What Dalal et al. is all about is to provide a Faraday cage or "cavity" that will shield components therein. It says nothing about supplementing a Faraday-shielded device with an additional device.

Nor would this be obvious because nowhere in either of the two references is such additional shielding shown or taught.

Thus the combination of the two references does not teach, show or in any way indicate the claimed invention. As such, the 35 USC 103 rejection will not lie.

Allowance of the claims and issuance of the case is therefore earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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